VOL. VIII.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1869.

NO. 14.

SEWING MACHINE makes the no shuttle, and has the silent feed; sold at 256 Second Street. Nearly 400,000 in use. Warranted for five years.

City Directory

A TTWOOD & ANDERSON, Produce, Cot-

A LLISON BROTHERS, Hardware, Cut-

BESCHER & CO., Hardware, Cuttery, Guns BARNUM, F. D. & CO., Watches, Jewelr, and Pancy Goods. 265 Main, corner Court

BERRY. A. C., dealer in Harness, Saddlery, etc., 312 Second st., N. E. cor, of Monroe. BROOKS, NEELY & CO., Grocers and Cot-CATHOLIC BOOKSTORE, 20834 Second et pear Monroe. W. J. Mansford, Prop'r.

CRAVER, W. E., Photograph Gallery, 290 Main street, Clark's Marble Block, CHURCH & CO., Sooksellers, Stationers CLEAVES, SMITHWICK & HATCHER, Booksellers, Printers, Binders, 283 Main.

CLEARY, M., Wagon and Carriage Manu-CAROLINA LIFE INS. CO., 21v Main; M. COCKE, T. H., Grand Worthy Patriare Sons of Temperance, 27914 Main.

CRAIG, R. G. & CO., Seed Store, Agricultu-ral Implements, etc., 379 Main, Jack'n blk. CASE, C. N., JR. & CO., Harness, Saddler, etc., adjoining Woodruff & Co., 177 stain. DAY, Y., Photograph Gallery, 338 Main, up stairs, southeast corner of Union. DESOTO INS. AND TRUST CO., 42 Madi-son; J. G. Lonsdale, Sec'y; W. M. Par-

DAVIS, A. F., House and Sign Painter, 3 Adams, between Main and Second. CCK SRLY, G. A., Grocers and Cotton Fac-

EDWARUS, J. D., Dealer in Oysters, Lak. Fish, etc., Fruits of all kinds, 278 Second E ROBBINS & BRADLEY, 223 Second Men-Capt. J. G. Barbour. Mr. T. D. Wilder Pres't: C. P. Norris, V. Pres't, 14 Madison FLANNERY, THOMAS, Plumber, Gas and Steam Pipe Fliter, 53 Jefferson street. FORD. NEWTON, & CO., Greers and Cotton Factors, 17 Union. Les Block.

PUCHS, VICTOR D., wholesale and reta PORSTER, KEALHOFER & CO., Grocers Cotton Factors, Com. Merch'ts, 209 Main FORD, J. O. & CO., dealers in Harness, Sad-dlery, etc., 2571/4 Msin.

GRAYSER, GEO. L., Importer of Cigars and dealer in Pipes, in Overton Hotel. GARVIN, M.T. & CO., Grocers and Cotton

GALBREATH, STEWART & CO., Cotto GOEPEL, LEOPOLD, agent, dealer in Organs and Knabe's Planos, 375 Main. GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MA-

GOODYEAR & FALLS, Central Drug Store, 281 Main street, near Medison. GRIESHABER. J., 2:2 Second, near cor. of Madison, Wall Paper and Window Shades. Finkich, P. H., & BRO., Confections Fancy Groceries, Liquors, etc., 224 Main OERNER, THEO., Druggist and Analytical Chemist, 54 and 56 Beal. cor. Second

OLLENBERG, B. A., Steam Dyers, 21 Beal and 262 Second, near Court. USE, F. C. & CO., dealers in Choice Fam INSON, S., Denti-t, 233 Main street, up

JOHNSON, G. D., Druggist, 163 Main, two doors north of Overton Hotel. KATZENHACH, F., 317 Main street, Music and Musical Instruments, Planes and Or-gars. Picture Frames made to order.

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M EMPHISCITY BANK, cor, Jefferson and Front; S.H. Tobey, Pres't; E.C. Kirk, Ca'r. M EMPHIS BANK, cor. Main and Madisor .- J. J. Murphy, Prest.: F. M. Ca-h. Cash'r VI ILLER, WILLIAM, manufacturer of and dealer in Boots and Shees, 219 Main st MEACHAM & TREAD WELL, Grocers, Cot ton Factors, etc. 9 Union, Stonewall bl'k,

MERRIMAN, BYRD & CO., FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY, 275 Main.

PERDUE, French Millinery and Fancy Goods, Dresses and Cloaks, 2735 Main, MAYER. MARSHUETZ a Co., Wholesal MI AYRE, MARKHURTZ & CO., neaters in Pipes and Smokers' Articles, 300 Main st. NI OORE, EADER & CO., Planing Mill and Lumber Yard, 358 and 360 Second street. ORRIS, James L. "The Hatter." Francisco & Wiggin, 307 Main, Peabods House NORTH WESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., J. S. Chapin, State Agent, 34 Union O Rell.L BROS. & CO., Hardware, Cutlery and Agricultural Implements, 312 Front PULLEN, BEN. K., Importer, wholesale and retail dealer in China, Glass and Queensware, and silver-plated ware. 273 Msin. PODESTA & CAZASSA, dealers in Confec-tioneries, etc., 252 Main, cor. North Court. Merch's Cotton Factors, 226 Front, up stairs

PRESCOTT, U. F. & CO., dealers in Coal Oil, Lamps, Soaps, etc., 40 Jefferson street. PODESTA, L. & CU., Whole ale Grocers and dealers in Wines, Liquors, Cigars, 236 Pront. POWER, J. & CO., Merchant Tailors, 15% West Court, Cloths and Vestings on hand, FIGE. STIX & CO., SIV Main, exciusive wholesale dealers in dry goods. ROSENBAUM & BhOS., Coal Oil, Petro Oil, etc., wholesale and retail, 185% Main

ST. CHARLES EATING-HOUSE, COR. OF Jefferson and Second, open st all hours. WARDLAW & KINGDON, Frop's, SCHEIBLER & CO., 203 Main street, deal in Leather, Tallow and Shoe Findings, and pay cash for Hides, Furs, Deer Skins, etc. SADDLER, FISHER & CO., Grocers and Cotton Factors, 40 Madison, Desote Block. SAFFORD, J. M. & CO., Grocers, Commis-

ELIGMAN, JOE, Desoto Stable, 55 Union, between Second and Third. SUUTHERN HUOP-SKIRT MANUPACY, wholes'e and retail, 1983 Main.near Wash'n STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES,

MITH, J. A. J., dealer in Drugs, Tollet ar-ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE, SOUTHERN PALACE - Howell, Wood &

SHULIZ, A. U., Practical Safe Maker and Machinist, 119 Jefferson street, TOLIS, J., dealer in Tinware, Coat, Main moth and Petro Cils, Lamps.etc., 36 Jeffers's VREDENBURGH, R. V., Insurance Agent,

WARDLAW & KINGDON, Cigars and To-WHELERA WILSON'S SEWING MA-W ELLS & COLL, deplets in Dry Goods,

WARD, R. D. & CC., wholesale and retail dealers in Garden and Field Seeds, Fer-tilizers, Frolt Trees, Agri'l Lumb'ts, 32 Main.

W ARD, J. C. Clothing, stc., Resident Part-ner Guethwalls Lewish Stuart, 271 Main.

PRINTS, of the best American manufacture.

DOMESTICS, in standard weights.

LINENS, that are REGULAR and will WEAR WELL.

HOSIERY, full fashioned, made from selected yarns.

At our usual Low Prices.

WELLS & COLL, 267 MAIN STREET.

PUBLIC LEDGER.

The Public Langua is published every Afternoon (except Sunday) by E. WHITMORE and J. J. DuBOSE, under the firm name of WHITMORE & CO.,

at No. 18 Madison street. The Public Langua is served to City subscribers by faithful carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week, payable weekly to the carriers. By mail in advance): One year, \$5; six months, \$4; three months, \$2; one month, 75

montas, ea; three montas, experiences, experiences, Newsdealers supplied at 2% cents per copy. Communications upon subjects of general interest to the public are at all times acceptable, Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

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Advertisements published at intervals will be charged One Dollar per square for each inser-tion.

otherwise, must be addressed to WHITMORE & CO.

Publishers and Proprietors.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails from the Memphis Postoffice-New Arrange-POSTOFFICE, MEMPRIS, TENN.. }

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by) Tuesday and Saturday, at his and helens and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-veckly). Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at his aippi river south (semi-weekly), Tuesday at landings on Massispipi river north (semi-weekly, Monday and Thursday, at his landings on Massispip river north (semi-weekly, Monday and Thursday, at his landings on Massispip river north (semi-weekly, Monday and Thursday, at his landings on Massispip river north (semi-weekly, Monday and Thursday, at his landings on Massispip river north (semi-weekly, Monday and Thursday, at his landings on Massispip river north (semi-weekly, Monday and Thursday, at his landings on Massispip river north (semi-weekly, Monday and Thursday, at his landings on Massispip river north (semi-weekly, Monday and Thursday, at his landings on Arkansas (semi-weekly).

JOSEPH P. FLYNN, Clerk.

A Patriotic but Barren Is sweetment. A patriotic colored man, living near Brandy Station, in Culp eper county, Virginia, a day or two before the late in-auguration, made up his raind to witness the ceremonies of that day, and wishing to have as much money as possible to spend in Washington, determined to walk to that city, a di stance of about seventy-five miles, and stave the railroad fare. Previous to leaving home he had heard so much of the de an srity of the numerous pickpockets that it fested Washington, that in order to pre vent the possibility of his being robb ed, he put his money in one of his boot a. Thus pre-pared, be started on his jo urney, and in due time arrived at the ne tional capital, but when he reached that city his meney had been so disfigured and worn as to be utterly worthless, so that, I hough his eyes were feasted, his stomach had to fast.

"Rink" is classic Scots b. The game of curling is a celebrated one in Scotland. "An iron pin called a conck is driven into the ice as a mark, at which heavy pieces of stone with an iron he andle fixed in the opper part, and having a flat and smooth opper part, and having a stat and amount surface at the bottom, iso as to glide over the ice, are buried. The party lodging the stones nearest the cock are the victors." Now, the space over which the stones are thrown in called the rink.

— "crap the rink like Jehn rear." In time o' need."

— "Tum Samson", a Elegy "—Bures.

—L., in Lynchburg Re, publican.

"Nigger in the Cabin"-Mrs. Sambo Comes she seemed very much surprised when to Grief in New York.

From the New York Democrat, 9th.]
A rather important case in regard to
the civil rights of colored persons is now
on trial before Judge Daly in the Common Pleas. Harriet L. Jacobs and her daughter, the former showing plain evi-dence of negro blood, but the latter not darker than many brunettes and with no marked Ethiopian characteristics, pro-cured first-class cabin passage tickets by the steamer Leo, from Savannah to New York, in July, 1866. They got to their berths on board the steamer, but were then ejected and directed to go in another part of the vessel or leave it. The plain-tiffs say that in ejecting them they were called convolvious southers and rather called opprobrious epithets and rather harshly treated; that they were ordered to go in the steerage or on the deck; that when taking their passage they informed the agent of their blood; that the cholera was in Savannah, and that ten days later they came as first-class passengers on another vessel. They ask damages for their detention.

their detention.

The agent who sold the tickets denied that he was informed of their status when he sold them; he denied that he had used, or indeed had ever used the epithets ascribed to him by the plaintiffs; he stated that there were three classes of passage on these vessels. One, the first cabin; one, the deck or steerage, where passengers were only sheltered, but have neither food nor bedding provided for them; and a third, intermediate, where state-rooms were provided, but the cabin privileges were not allowed; he thought the sleepwere not allowed; he thought the sleeping arrangements superior even to those for the first cabin. He admitted, how-ever, that, unless the occupants of these ever, that, unless the occupants of these staterooms were the servants of first cabin passengers they were not admitted to the cabin, and had no place to sit in; it was to this and the lower class still that negroes were, by the rules of the company, confined; the witness doubted whether the plaintiffs ever went by first-class to New York, as there was a meeting and a general understanding among the agents not to permit negroes, except as servants, to go in the cabins; the passengers, in this case, protested and raised objections, and the commandant of the port at Savannah recommended and approved his course; there was a regulation of the company in accordance with the port of Savannah, excluding negroes from the first cabins, except as above stated; the plaintiffs, he testified, were offered back their passage meney; there was no chelera at Savannah, though there was at Tybee Island, at the mouth of the river. The real question in the case was raised in objection to the greater part of this witness' testimony. Mr. Barlow, the plaintiff's counsel, objectedto all testimony as to custom, on the ground that no custom could be valid which was opposed to a principle of law, such as the duty of common carriers, or which denied a legal right obtained with-out fraud, such as in this case the plain-tiffs had purchased. The witness having important business engagements in Bal-timore to-day, the court took the testimony, reserving the question of hereafter striking it out till after further argument. Judge Daily himself was subposned to attend before a legislative committee at three o'clock, and with the consent of the lawyers withdrew, leaving them to continue the cross-examination of the

In the course of the cross-examination, ex-General Barlow inquired of the agent whether he had not been a slaveholder, to which he answered he had.

Mr. Barlow then saked him whether he

thought negroes were entitled to equal A juryman named Casey rather an-rily interrupted that this was a matter

every man had his opinion on-On Mr. Barlow's repeating the question, the juryman again interrupted, telling Mr. Barlow he was hurting his case, delaying the jury, and inquiring into matters having no relation to it. On Mr. Barlow's again repeating the question, the witness declined to an-

Quite probably this will be made a ground to-day of withdrawing a juror and impanneling a new jury to try the

Mr. Francis C. Barlow, for plaintiff Mr. John Sedgwick, for defendant.

A Woman is Divorced, and Her Husband Marries Again Before She Knows It. The Chicago Journal, of Saturday,

contains this story:

Among the strangest of cases, revealing the facility with which divorces are obtained in this city, was one called for examination before Justice Summerfield. yesterday. Mrs. Mary Ann Reynolds appeared on behalf of the prosecution, charging her husband, one James Rey-nolds, with living in an open state of adultery with another woman, after having most basely deserted her. She had also procured a warrant for his arrest upon the charge of bastardy, the couple charged with adultery having bad issue-Reynolds and the complainant, his wife, formerly resided in Morris, Illinois. Some years ago Reynolds deserted her, so asserts the woman, and came to this city. She has at various times visited the city in search of him, and says that she had on several occasions seen him on

she seemed very much surprised when Reynolds produced a decree of divorce, which he had obtained some five months ago in the Recorder's Court, and a certificate of marriage to the woman with whom he stood charged with unlawfully cohabiting, the certificate bearing date of some four months ago. She asserted that she had never had any knowledge of any suit for divorce, and that the decree must have been falsely and fraudulently obtained. Of course the man was discharged. But the unwillingly divorced wife asserted that she would use all means to investigate, and all power to means to investigate, and all power to upset the decree. She claims to have been deeply wronged, and avowed a determination to bring the whole case to another judicial investigation. If her expressed determination be executed, it is probable that some light will be thrown upon the practice of professional divorce

Surgical Examination of the Siamese Twins.

From the London Star.]
Sir James Simpson, the Professor of Medicine and Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh, has examined very minutely and from every point of scientific interest these twins, and has delivered a localize to the students of the wred a lecture to the students of the University Class on these and other recorded cases of united twins, of whom they are in many respects the most re-markable on record. In this lecture, which he publishes in the British Mediwhich he publishes in the British Medi-cal Journal, he gives first their history and description. Chang and Eng, or, as they now sign themselves, Chang and Eng Bunker, are now forty-eight years of age. They were two of several children; the rest being naturally formed. When infants they were attached face to face, but instinctive efforts from the earliest age have so far elongated the hund as to

age have so far elongated the bund as to enable them to adopt an imperfect lateral relation to each other. They are short, but wiry-looking men; Eng, the taller of the two, being only five feet two and a half inches, Chang, an inch shorter. They use the outer more than inner legs, by standtion to united twins. Neither of the respirations nor circulations of the two brothers are synchronous. Examined in Edinburgh by Dr. Aitken, when they were suffering from in fluenza, the pulse of one was twenty-lour beats to the weighing one hundred and eighty-six caratte. Its recutting, performed in 1862. of one was twenty-lour beats to the minute quicker than the other. Examined in London by Sir Henry Thompson and Mr. Earnest Hart, there was less difference—four pulsations in the minute. In their chemical as well as their organic functions, they are shown by Sir organic functions, they are shown by Sir James Simpson to be two separate and been interfered with as little as distinct individuals. They can walk, (for with Hindeo lapidaries the swim and run; they are keen sportsmen and good shots; intelligent, well in-formed, and good men of business. They are naturally much accustomed to join in most ancient gem in the history of the the same conversation, but can each world-older even than the Tables of the easily carry on a conversation with two Law and the Breastplate of Aaron, sup-different individuals. They sometimes posing them still to exist—we get, acread separately, each to himself; more often one aloud to the other. Their minds, indeed, are more dual, than their bodies; the latter are united together, but the former are not. The band of union is formed partly by the extension of the cartilages of the breast bones; it is four inches and a half long, and eight inches and a half in circumference. When the twins have suffered from blood diseases, as smallpox, measies, ague, they have been affected simultaneously. Nevertheless, from experiments which Sir James Simpson has made with drugs, he con-cludes that the vascular connexion between the two brothers is comparatively small. On the question of the surgical separation of the Siamese Twins, "Chang and Eng," says Sir James Simpson, "have themselves no desire to be surgi-cally divided from each other. But some of their relatives and families have become askious that they should be separated, if it were possible to do so. The operation is possible, and would be at-tended with little or no difficulty; but it would be so perilous in its character that the twins could not, in my opinion, be justified in submitting to it, er any surgeon justified in performing it." He then enters into details to justify

it." He then enters into details to justify this opinion. Chang and Eng are married to two sisters, the daughters of an American clergyman. Each brother has nine children. The family of Eng consists of six sons and three daughters; the family of Chang consists of three sons and six daughters. Their first children were born within three or four days of each other; the others at irregular intervals. Chang a ninth child was born three vals. Chang's pinth child was born three Sir W. Fergusson has carefully examined the twins, and, we understand, concurs in the general opinion of surgeons that any surgical separation would be most likely attended with fatal consequences, not so much on account of any obstacle presented by the structure of the outling band of flesh, as the moral effect

of the disunion on the two brothers. "My son," said the veteran at the foot of the stairs, "arise and see the newly-

The Koh-i-noor has hitherto been a fatal jewel. Its history is well authenticated at every step. This stone of fate seems never to have been lost sight of from the Rajahs of Malwa, five centuries and a half ago, to the day when it became a crown-jewel of England. Tradition carries back its existence in the memory of India to the year 57 B. C.; and a still wilder legend would fain recognize in it a diamond first discovered near Masulipatam, in the bed of the Godavery, five thousand years ago.

Godavery, five thousand years ago.

The Koh-i-noor is reported by Baber, the founder of the Mogul Empire, to have come into the Delhi treasury from the conquest of Malwa, in 1304. The Hindoos trace the curses and the ultimate rain inevitably brought upon its successive possessors by the genius of this fateful jewel ever since it was first wrested from the line of Vikramaditya. If we glauce over its history since 1304, If we glauce over its history since 1304, its malevelent influence far excels that of the neeklace for which Eriphyle betrayed her husband, or the Eguus Scianus of Greek and Roman tradition. First falls the vigorous Patan, then the mighty Mogul Empire, and, with vastly accelerated ruin, the power of Nadir, of the Doorance dynasty, and of the Sikh. Runjeet Singh, when it was in his possession, was so convinced of the truth of this belief that, being satisfied with the enjoyment of it during his own lifetime. enjoyment of it during his own lifetime, he sought to break through the ordinance of fate and the consequent destruction of his family by bequeathing the stone to the shrine of Juggernaut for the good of his soul and the preservation of his dy-nasty. His successors would not give on the baleful treasure, and the last Maharajah is now a private gentleman. In 1850, in the name of the East India

Company (since, in its turn, defunct), Lord Dalhousie presented the Koh-i-noor to Queen Victoria.

Perhaps we should have been better without it. The Brahmins will hardly relinquish their faith in the malignant ing, and these are the larger in circum-ference. There is no inversion of posi-tion of the heart and other organs, as Professor Allen Thompson, of Glasgow, tige of the British army, and the Sepoy has shown to be the general law in rela-England's existence as a nation to hang for months on the forbearance of one

mond, whose native weight and form had been interfered with as little as possible object is the preservation of weight), it stood without a rival, save the Orloff, in posing them still to exist—we get, ac-cording to Mr. King, a bad-shaped, because too shallow, modern brilliant, a mere lady's bauble, of but second-rate water, for it has a grayish tinge, and, besides, inferior in weight to several, being now reduced to one hundred and

two carsts and a balf. The operation of recutting was per-formed in Loudon, under the care of the Mesers. Garrards, the Queen's jewelers who erected for that purpose a small four-horse steam engine on their premises. It was conducted by Voorsanger and another skillful workman sent over by M. Coster from Amsterdam. In consequence of the advantage gained by using steam power, the actual cutting occupied no more than thirty-eight working days-a striking contrast to the two years necessary for cutting the Pitt diamond by the old hand process. In some parts of the work, as it was neces-sary to grind out a deep flaw, the wheel made three thousand revolutions per minute.-All the Year Round.

were made, when Mr. Dancer was sud-denly taken ill and died on the very day appointed for the ceremony. He meanwhile made a will, bequesthing all his property to his intended bride. This will was vigorously attacked by the relatives of the deceased, and was taken from court to court until the patience of the parties was almost exhausted-having been pending for the last twenty years. The lady recried another gen-tleman and had several children, all of whom died in infancy, and about two years ago she herself died. The heir-atlaw, a brother, it is stated, has at last succeeded in obtaining a decree from the Court of Chancery, establishing his right to the property, which has a value, notwithstanding legal charges, of about \$100,000.

A romantic pair in Pennsylvania are blessed with a lot of daughters. The eldest was called Caro-line, the second Made-line, the third Eve-line, the fourth the city in search of him, and says that she she had on several occasions seen him on the streets, and that he always avoided her. A few days ago it came to her knowledge that he was cohabiting with another woman, and then she made application for a warrant for his arrest. When the case was called before Justice Summerfield yesterday for examination, had."

of the stairs, "arise and see the newly-rise and see the see that a person of the stairs and see the newly-rise and see th

SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

No. 17 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Capital, Surplus, \$227,500 00 102,742 06

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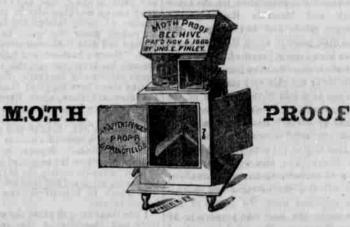
pal business is with Southern States, and to them it appeals for patronage. It has a mule means to fully protect Policy Holders and pay all losses. RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

W. A. FERGUNON.

GEO. C. THOMPSON.

WILBUR P. MIMMONS.

FINLEY'S



THE ABOVE OUT REPRESENTS THE FINLEY BEE HIVE, WITH THE UPPER portion partially elevated, showing the position of the Honey Boxes. The lower section is shown with the door open; thus showing the position of the tubes. The above cut shows that the only entrance to the Hive is through the tubes, the lower ends of which rest upon the bottom board of the Hive, while the upper ends are in the center, as seen in the cut. The Hive is time prevent moths or other insects from entering it. It will be seen from the position of the tubes that the moth, or miller, will have to pass through the very heart of the family of bee before admittance would be gained within the Hive; and, from the known habits of the moth, will never be done; and if it were attempted, it would only insure its certain destruction. By having two or more Honey Boxes in the upper section, hency can be taken at any time without disturbing the bees or breaking the comb. This Hive is so arranged that the honey is always free from young bees, bee-bread or other impurities. The advantages of this Hive over all others, are at once apparent, and wherever it has been tested it has rendered universal satisfaction. Among the advantages are the following, to-wit:

1. It is the only moth-proof Bee Hive in existence, which of itself gives it pre eminence over all others, as the moth is the greatest impediment to successful bee culture

2. It is the CHEAPEST of all Hives, as the principle can be applied to any kind of Hive, from the common sweet-sum to the courtlest palace, at a cost of not more than one dollar which is quite an item these bard times.

3. Honey can be taken at any time, without disturbing the brood or the bees, and when aken is free from all impurities.

4. The lower section of this Hive is so constructed that the bees invariably build straight, regular brood-combs, and can build no other, as the bars are a uniform distance apart, and the bees MUST build to the bars.

5. This hive can be managed by any one of ordinary intelligence, and does not require any nore skill than the ordinary hive.

6. With this hive you are not liable to over rob your bees, as the lower section of the hive is never disturbed.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FINLEY BEE HIVE:

1. Remove the honey baxes from the upper section; then take a piece of new domestic and tack it over the top of the lower section of the hive in such a manner as to prevent inc

2. Remove the ventilator from the bottom of the hive, when the bees can be hived the same as in the "old gum" hive. After your bees are hived, be sure to leave the honey boxes out, which will insure, invariably, straight, regular brood-combs (which is always essential to uccessful bee culture), as the bees can build their combs only to the bars, as the muslin will give way whenever they attempt to fasten combit to it. 3. After the lower section of the hive is filled with comb within two inches of the bottom

board, remove the cloth entirely from the hive-by sliding a piece of tin or thin plank, cut to fit the hive, under the cloth to keep the bees do su-place your honey boxes in the hive and slip the tin out (to take honey, use the tin the same way, and you can remove the honey boxes without any trouble), and you will have all surplus honey free from impurities 4. Place the hive under shelter, where it can have the advantage of the air and the

morning sun. Partially remove the ventilator every few days, about noon, to permit the bees to remove any dead bees from the hive, but be sure to close it before evening or you will let

6. At the approach of winter remove the Hive to a warm place; partially remove the Ventilator, occasionally, on warm days, for purposes above named.

County Rights for Sale on Liberal Terms.

In order to introduce the Hive speedily at as many points as possible EXTRA BAR-GAINS will be given to parties buying County Rights BEFORE next "Bee Season." Will trade County or Farm Rights for bees (in old gums), for lumber for making Hives, for the In 1849, a lady named Walter was engaged to be married to a Mr. Daucer, a gentleman of some wealth. The wedding day was fixed and all preparations were made when Mr. Daucer and Shell property.

OUR PRICES ARE:

For Poplar Hives, nicely painted..... Hives with CEDAR Caps and Base Boards and Poplar Body... 6 00 CEDAR Hives, Varnished or OILED..... Tubes and Ventilators furnished parties who wish to make their own Hives in lots of five sets..... Tubes and Ventilators in lots of ten sets or more......

We make tubes of WOOD fin, as preferred. Nives, WITH FARM RIGHTS, EXTRA. We sell the HIVE on ner WITH or WITHOUT Farm Rights. We also make there "MOVABLE COMB FRAMES," with moth-proof attachment. The Patent is aplicable to ANY style of Hive. Sample Hive sent on receipt of price.

S. W. PARKER, in the State of Alabama, and WM. H. PARKER, in the State of Minissippi, own exclusive rights to the Hive (which has sixteen years to ran before the Patae expires), and will appoint Agents (applicants furnishing approved references) in counties unseigh For further particulars, address,

JOSEPH A. PARKER,

Agent for the above States and Shelby County.

OFFICE--- 13 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn., where Bees can be seen in the Hive at work.